THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1833. NUMBER 59.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, *Corner of Ross and Second streets,* where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

Havanna Segars, English Walnuts, &c.

15,000 WHITING, Cansio, and Roque Segars, all celebrated brands;
10 bags English Walnuts;
5 cases Citron;
20 boxes Scotch Herring. For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—1m.

Bacon Hams, Lamp Oil, &c.

SUPERIOR BACON HAMS, for family use;
do. Winter strained OIL—for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON, & LEDLIE.
March 8, 1833.—1m.

2 SEROONS S. F. Indigo;
150 bbls., No. 2 and 3, Mackerel;
50 do. Superfine Flour;
40 do. Tanners' Oil;
10 bags Havanna Coffee.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
No. 8, Market street.
March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale
A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.
Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 300 bushels Dried Apples.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14.—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.
DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.
Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartne ship heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.
ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.
Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

Kentucky Segars and Tobacco.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on consignment—564 boxes D. Spawlding and P. H. Baird's celebrated Kentucky SEGARS; and a few kegs Spawlding's Manufactured TOBACCO.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 15—1mo.

Tanners' Scraps Wanted,

FOR which the cash will be paid on delivery at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
March 15—3t

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:
100 barrels of Molasses.
ALSO, IN STORE.
5 tons Scorched Salts.
March 15, 1833—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.
Mills constructed agreeebly to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.
Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.
It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
☞For sale, as above, Mons Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:
JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 26—tf

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66 WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.
Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,
Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Charioteers, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.
☞REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L C. COLE.
☞New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits.
Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No.* 68, *Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Whole Tickets, $5,00—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.
☞Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the '*Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company*,' will take notice that an election will be held, on Monday, the 8th of April next, at the house of John Collins, for the purpose of electing one President, one Treasurer, and five Managers, for the ensuing year. JAMES HARRIOTT,
March 8.—t8A. *Secretary.*

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana: also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.
Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.
The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound: and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.
Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.
THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental: and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.
For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.
☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

Miss Austen's New Novel.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY—a Novel—by Miss Austen, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Emma,' &c. &c., in two vols.
HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the country with Great Britain: by W. C. Taylor, Esq., with additions, by Wm. Sampson, Esq., in 2 vols.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank o Pittsburgh.
March 15—3t

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.
SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832.—tf

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of
Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;
Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.
The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.
J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.
N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

For Sale.

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12, 1833.

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD,
TOBACCO AND SNUFF

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 42 CHATHAM STREET,
NEW YORK,

Have constantly for sale the following articles.

FINE BROWN SNUFF.

GENUINE MACCOBOY, } *Rose flavored.*
Imitation do }
Sicily do
Maltese do
Curacoa do
American Rappee, } *Strong, not Scented.*
Holland do }
Tuberose do
St. Omare do
Strasburgh do

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, } *Superior flavored.*
Pure Virginia, }
Copenhagen, }
Bourbon, }
St. Domingo, }
Nachitoches, }
French Rappee, } *Strong, not scented.*
American Gentleman, }
Pure Spanish, }
L. Mixture, }

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, } *Fine.*
do Half Toast, }
do High Toast, }
Irish Blackguard, } *Coarse.*
or }
Irish High Toast, }

SWEET SCENTED, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, labeled P. A. L.
do do do P. & G. L.
do do do P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labeled P. A. L.
½ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. papers, labeled Sweet Scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by *P. Lorillard, Jr.*

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1-2, and 1 lb. papers.
All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.
N. B. A liberal discount made for Cash, by Wholesale.
Brown Snuff packed in ½ and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.
Yellow do. do. in ¼ and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.
Cut Tobacco, packed in ½ barrels, barrels, and Tierces.
The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff is manufactured only by P. & G. Lorillard, who have also the imitation do. do from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, the same as manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.
N. B. A constant supply of the above article may be had of the principal dealers in Pittsburgh

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs, in imitation of the subscribers', which they have used for upwards of thirty years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.
Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, and selling it as first quality.
Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them, with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.
Their motive in making this publication, is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.
P. & G. LORILLARD.
February 19, 1833.—sw6w.

LARGE MAPS OF OHIO,

On Rollers.

A MAP of the State of Ohio, laid out in Sections, from actual Survey, containing references to the sections of Land sold out at the U. States' Land Offices; the U. States' Military District; Land granted to Refugees, in Canada: Ohio Company's Purchase; Land patented to J. C. Symmes; Virginia Military Reservation; Connecticut Western Reservation; Grant to French Emigrants; Donation to Early Settlers; State Lines; District Lines; County Lines; Roads; Ranges; Townships, &c. &c. &c. Published in Cincinnati. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 22.—6t.

LIVES OF BANDITTI & ROBBERS.

LIVES OF BANDITTI AND ROBBERS; by C. Macfarlane: in 1 vol.
2. The Ghost Hunter and his Family; by the Author of the O'Hara Family: in 1 vol.
3. The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales; by James Hall, Author of Legends of the West.
The above just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 2—4t

NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin: Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.
An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.
Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental: By Nathaniel D. Gould.
Also, Rand's Practical Small Hand Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.
Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

VENISON HAMS.

2,000 LBS. DRIED VENISON, suitable for family use—For sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 26.—2w

Building Materials and Workmen

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;
25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;
30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;
5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;
100 thousand common white pine shingles;
20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;
15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

20 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.
Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.
JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.
☞The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.
The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.
Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.
Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.
Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.
Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.
JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.
Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.
N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 24 hand type, will be sold low.
Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.
March 19.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

AND

Register of Invention and Improvements.

TO the Mechanics of the United States.—In this populous and enlightened country, almost every description of persons can obtain knowledge and amusement, connected with their peculiar pursuits, through the Medium of the Journal or Magazine, especially devoted to their interests. The *Theologian*, the *Farmer*, the *Philosopher*, the *Sportsman*, and even the *Plough Boy*, has each his journal, where he can find a record of the passing events of the day, connected with his peculiar avocations, and recreation. Hitherto, the *Mechanics*, (who form a large and most important part of the community,) have had no Journal to which they could turn, with the certainty of finding that information they desire—no periodical of which they could, with confidence, say,

"THIS IS OURS, AND FOR US."

In the hope that an attempt to supply such a want, at a price so reasonable as to be within the reach of all, will meet with your active support, the subscriber proposes to publish, on the first day of each month, a "*Mechanics Magazine.*" It will contain a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanics' Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertory of Inventions, Library of Useful Knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed engravings. Its pages will be open for the communications of all, and especially for those of the Practical Artisan, to whose interests it will be more particularly devoted.
The "*Mechanics' Magazine*" will contain also a due portion of the occurrences of the month, Scientific and Literary, Reviews of Books, Anecdotes, Economical Receipts, Reports of the state of *Mechanics' Institutions*, and other Scientific Societies in this and other countries.
☞In order that the work might be produced to the entire satisfaction of those for whom it is designed, and with credit to myself, I have secured the aid of a gentleman who was for several years engaged in publishing the *London Mechanics' Magazine*—a work of great merit and extension, and which Dr. Berkbeck, the President of the London Mechanics' Institution, pronounced as the most valuable gift the hand of science ever offered to the public.
Each succeeding number will contain 64 pages, handsomely printed, and attached in a neat cover. Six numbers will form a volume, for which an Index and Title-page will be supplied, and also a Portrait of some distinguished Mechanic as a Frontispiece.
Terms, $3 per annum, *in advance.*
D. K. MINOR,
35, Wall street, New York.
March 19, 1833.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.
Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.
Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—
Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cognac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;
☞Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—2m.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.
April 2, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, and his friends particularly, that he has disposed of his Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, in favor of Messrs. JOHN TUREL & Co. He takes this occasion, as he has retired from business, to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the very general encouragement received by him, and, at the same time, he takes the liberty of earnestly recommending his successors as fully worthy of a continuance of the patronage enjoyed by himself during so many years. They being well prepared to continue the establishment in every respect on as good terms as it has been conducted by himself.
ABRAHAM PYKE.
Baltimore, 2d July, 1832.

NOTICE.—The partnership existing for several years between the subscribers, under the name of EDWARD CHASSAING, alone, will in future be conducted under the firm of JOHN TUREL & Co., at the well known stand, No. 14 North Howard street, lately occupied by Mr. Abraham Pyke. JOHN TUREL.
EDWARD CHASSAING.
Baltimore, 2d July, 1832.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Baltimore, as well as country merchants generally, that, having purchased the interest of Mr. Abraham Pyke in his Tobacco and

POETRY.

From "Evenings in Greece."

THE BIRTH OF PORTRAITURE.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

As once a Grecian maiden wove
Her garland 'mid the summer bowers,
There stood a youth, with eyes of love,
To watch her while she wreathed her flowers.
The youth was skilled in painting's art,
But ne'er had studied woman's brow,
Nor known the coloring which the heart
Can shed o'er nature's charms till now.

CHORUS.—Blest be love, to whom we owe
All that's fair and bright below.

His hand had pictured many a rose,
And sketched the rays that light the brook,
But what were these, or what were those,
To woman's blush, or woman's look?
"Oh! if such magic power there be,
This, this," he cried, "is all my pray'r—
To paint that living light I see,
And fix the soul that sparkles there!"

His prayer as soon as breath'd was heard,
His palette, touch'd by Love, grew warm,
And Painting saw her hues transferr'd
From lifeless flowers to woman's form:
Still, as from tint to tint he stole,
The fair design shone out the more,
And there is now a life, a soul,
Where only colors glow'd before.

When first carnations learned to speak,
And lilies into life were brought,
While, mantling on the maiden's cheek,
Young roses kindled into thought;
Then hyacinths their darkest dyes
Upon the locks of beauty threw,
And violets, transformed to eyes,
Inshrined a soul within their hue.

CHORUS.—Blest be Love, to whom we owe
All that's fair and bright below.

THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY.

By Professor Thomas Thaarup, of Copenhagen.

Thou spot of earth, where from my bosom
The first weak tones of Nature rose;
Where first I cropp'd the stainless blossom
Of pleasure, yet unmixed with woes;
Where, with my new born powers delighted,
I tripped beneath a mother's hand;
In thee the quenchless flame was lighted,
That sparkles for my native land!

And when, in childhood's quiet morning,
Sometimes to distant haunts we rove,
The heart, like bended bow returning,
Springs swifter to its home of love!
Each hill, each dale that shared our pleasures,
Becomes a heaven in memory;
And ev'n the broken veteran measures
With sprightlier step his haunts of glee.

O'er Norway's crags, o'er Denmark's vallies,
Heroic tombs profusely rise,
Memorials of the love that rallies
Nations round kings, and knits their ties.
Sweet is the bond of filial duty,
Sweet is the grasp of friendly hand,
Sweet is the kiss of opening beauty,
But sweeter still, our native land.

REPORT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

CONCLUDED.

But the subscribers have seen with deep regret that the Message upon which it has been their indispensable duty to animadvert, does in its whole purport, relating to the administration of the internal affairs of the nation, and most especially in the recommendation to Congress gradually to withdraw from the manufacturing establishments of the country, with a vague and indefinite exception, the whole protection of the existing laws, give an alarming encouragement, not only to the unwarrantable proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, but to the most extravagant doctrines and outrages of nullification. Connected with the other effective recommendations to abandon all further purposes of national internal improvement, and all future revenues from the public lands, with the hand of Ruin raised against credit and currency, in the denunciations of the Bank of the United States, and, at the root of all, the proclamation of the principle that the wealthy landholders, or, in other words, the slaveholding planters of the South, constitute the *best part* of the national population, they can perceive nothing other than a complete system of future Government for this Union directly tending to its dissolution—a system totally adverse to that which has prevailed from the establishment of the Constitution, till the day of the delivery of the Message—a system altogether sectional in its character, wasteful of the property of the nation, destructive to its commerce, withering to its future improvement, blasting to the manufactures and agriculture of two thirds of the States, and looking in its ultimate results to sacrifice the labor of the free to pamper with bloated profits the owner of the slave.

The admission, in the Message, that the laws for the raising of revenue by imposts have been in their operation unequal and oppressive upon the South, the subscribers believe to be utterly without foundation. They have proved that by the Constitution of the United States the principle is expressly recognized, that as an equivalent for the privilege of slave representation in the Legislature and the Electoral Colleges, the slave holders should bear an additional and proportional burden of all *direct* taxation. It may be that under any possible system of taxation, the owner of slaves may feel the burdens of it more heavily than the free man, because he must pay the taxes of his slave as well as his own. All taxation is an assessment upon property—all just taxation bears some proportion to the property of the party taxed. If the rich pays a larger tax than the poor, it is not therefore a tax unequal and oppressive upon the rich. The unequal tax is that which exacts from the poor the same amount of contribution as from the rich. There are, to speak in round numbers, two millions of slaves in this Union. At the average value of three hundred dollars a head, they constitute a mass of six hundred millions of dollars of *property*, all owned in the slave holding States, who possess, or may, if they please, possess all other kinds of property which *can* be held in the States where slavery is exploded. The slave holders, therefore, are, as respects the whole Union, the rich, and the freemen of the other States are the poor, of the community. The slave holders own six hundred millions of dollars worth of wealth more than the inhabitants of the wholly free States. And this property is self-productive. It is no breed of barren metal, but a breed of living value—a breed of flesh and blood, of bone and sinew, of productive and profitable labor. Its owners hold it not only as individual property, but as collective political power. It yields them not only the increase of increasing population, equivalent in this country to a compound interest of three per cent a year. It yields them not only the fruits of all the industry of two millions of human beings, but it yields them, collectively, twenty-five representatives in one branch of the common Legislature, and upwards of thirty votes of two hundred and eighty-eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Upon what principle of natural justice or equity can the holders of this property pretend that they will not contribute to the revenues of the nation, more than the freeman who holds no such property, and enjoys no such representation?

It has been seen that with a free population of 280,000 souls, Vermont sends to the National House of Representatives only five members, while South Carolina, with a like population of less than 260,000, sends nine—New Hampshire, with a free population of 270,000, sends only five. In the year 1813, under the third census, Vermont and New Hampshire had each six members in the House of Representatives, and South Carolina the same number as at present, and as she will have under the new census; that is nine.

In the direct tax of the year 1813, the sum apportioned to the State of New Hampshire was ninety-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-seven cents—that upon the State of Vermont was ninety-eight thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-one cents—that upon the State of South Carolina was one hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and five dollars and forty-eight cents.

If the fifteen millions of annual revenue, which are supposed by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary for the wants of the Government, and were proposed by the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means to be levied as a permanent revenue, should now be raised by a direct tax, the sum apportioned for its payment to the State of New Hampshire would fall a little short of four hundred thousand dollars—that to the State of Vermont would a little exceed the same amount. The sum apportioned to the State of South Carolina would be upwards of seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, very little short of those of the two States of New Hampshire and Vermont together. Is there a human being who can imagine that the People of South Carolina will pay, of fifteen millions levied by impost, an amount approaching to that which will be paid by the People of Vermont and of New Hampshire united? In strict justice to the non-slave holding States, all the revenues of the Union ought to be raised either by direct taxation, or by a system the operation of which would produce the same result. The slave representation is a permanent unintermitted privilege enjoyed by the owners of the slaves. The equivalent for it ought in justice to bear the same character. Duties of impost do so to a certain extent—but the substitution of them instead of direct taxation, is beyond all question favorable to the slave-holding States. Nine-tenths, at least, of all the revenue raised by impost duties are levied upon the articles of cotton, wool, and woollens, silks, flax, and hemp, iron, spirits, and molasses, wines, coffee, tea, and sugar. Now, the consumption, by any part of the slave population, of any one of these articles, when imported, is exceedingly small; instead of being in the proportion of three to five in comparison with that of the free white population, it is certainly not in the proportion of one to ten. If we analyse the articles upon which the great mass of the revenue by impost is raised, we find it to be upon food and raiment; tea, coffee, sugar, wine, molasses, spirits, are of the first kind thus classified; wool, cotton, silk, flax, and leather, are of the second. Now, who does not know that the food and raiment of slave are almost entirely of domestic growth and production? They are fed upon the fruits, and clad in the apparel produced by their own labor on the plantations to which they belong: It is probable that their owners consume more of the articles imported from abroad than an equal number of citizens in the States where all are free; but if so, it is either because they are more wealthy by the possession of slaves, or because they are not accustomed to habits of frugality so parsimonious and self-denying. The passions, the vices, and the virtues, of men are all modified by their condition in civil society. Among men who subsist only upon the fruits of their own labor, industry and frugality are constantly stimulated by the natural and perpetual impulse of bettering their own condition. Wherever one portion of the community lives in perpetual servitude to another, where master and slave both subsist upon the labor of the slave, industry and frugality not only lose much of their natural influence upon human conduct, but are apt even to lose the name and consideration of virtues. The slave feels neither the spur of industry nor the curb of frugality; for the fruits of his industry are not his own, and his scanty subsistence leaves him nothing to spare. The master's wants, supplied by another's toil, multiply with the means of gratification, and his natural tendencies will be to spend rather than to hoard. All labor to him will assume the hue and discrepute of servitude, and frugality to his eyes will lose her natural healthy bloom, and fade into the livid complection of penurious avarice. Under these influences, South Carolina, with a free white population rather less than that of New Hampshire, may possibly, by the consumption of imported articles, contribute rather more to the public revenues of the Union; but the subscribers have no hesitation in declaring their belief that the difference of amount between them, if ascertained to a dollar, would be found too trifling and insignificant to warrant a whisper of complaint; and that it would bear no sort of comparison to the difference, disadvantageous to South Carolina, which would appear by the levy of an equal amount by direct taxation.

There is, then, neither injustice nor oppression upon South Carolina, nor upon the Southern portion of the Union, generally, resulting from the collection of the National Revenues, by duties of impost—nor is it true that South Carolina has suffered impoverishment under this system of taxation, in comparison with New Hampshire, Vermont, or New England generally. Of this the unanswerable demonstration is found the same fact of relative representation in Congress, under the successive enumerations of the People. In 1813, under the third census, the representation of South Carolina in this House, consisted of nine Members—that of Vermont was six, that of New Hampshire six. Under the last census, South Carolina retains for the next ten years the same number of nine members; New Hampshire has only five, Vermont only five—New Hampshire and Vermont, have thus lost, each one member on the floor of the Representative Hall, while South Carolina has retained her number unimpaired. The relative increase of the population of South Carolina has therefore, for the last twenty years, been greater than that of Vermont or New Hampshire, and let it be remembered, that in South Carolina, this increase of population is at the same time in the most literal sense, and increase of wealth. There, population is property, and the increase of that part of the population which is the property of the remainder, has been in larger proportion. The slaves have multiplied more rapidly than their masters. Thus, altogether, for the last twenty years, the population and the wealth of the people of South Carolina has increased more than those of Vermont or of New Hampshire, and this is the result of the system of impost, which the political economists of the new school would teach us to believe is grinding the South to dust for the benefit of the North, and fattening the New Hampshire farmer, and the Shepherd of the Green Mountains, upon the spoils of the South Carolina planter.

In examining the part of the Message specially referred by the House to the Committee of Manufactures; namely: that which relates to the *protection* necessary to domestic manufactures, the subscribers have necessarily been led not only to an examination of the principle laid down, as the basis of the recommendations, relating to this particular interest, but to a general survey of all the foundations of the new system of Government for this Union, the outline of which is presented for the first time in this document. They have considered it as a whole, of which all the parts are adapted to each other. As a whole, which if carried into execution, would change the nature of the Government of the United States, and in their belief, at no distant day, effect its dissolution. The assumption of the principle, that with the exception of articles of indispensable necessity in time of war, all legislative protection must ultimately be withdrawn from domestic manufactures, the subscribers believe to be itself contrary to the vital spirit of the Constitution, and equivalent to a bill of attainder, not against one individual, but against a whole, respectable, and most important class of citizens—the denial to them of a right secured to them by the social compact of the Constitution itself. And this assumed principle appears to us the more exceptionable, inasmuch as it is the identical principle assumed by the nullifying faction of South Carolina, and had but too manifest a tendency to encourage them in the violent and unconstitutional measures by which they were, at the very moment when the message was delivered, arming the worse than Eastern despotism of State sovereignty, against that same right of the citizen to the protection of the laws. Had it stood by itself, the recommendation gradually to withdraw from the manufactures, the protection of existing laws, would have appeared inconsiderate, and at the moment when made, most unseasonable. But coupled as it was, with recommendations totally to abandon all future purposes of internal national improvement, to give away, without equivalent, the immensely valuable property in the public lands, and to sacrifice with the National Bank, all the property of the nation in corporate companies for roads and canals; and the whole system emanating from a speculative theory of a political morality, pronouncing the wealthy landholders of every country the best part of their population, the subscribers could neither disguise to themselves, nor could they, consistently with the sense of their duties to their country, withhold the expression of their conviction that, taken altogether, it presents a decomposition of all the elements which hold this Union together—an array of great interests *against* each other, instead of a combination, by mutual concession and mutual support of great interests, in union with each other. The planter of the South, the new settler of the West, the husbandman of the North and Centre, the merchant of the Atlantic shore, the navigator of the Ocean, and the artisan of the workshop and the loom, have each, in his several sphere of action, a separate and distinct interest, but a common right, a common stake, a common pledge in that great social compact, the Constitution of the United States.—All are equally entitled to its *protection*, and to that of its laws. To bind, to interweave, to rivet them in adhesion inseparable together, is the duty of the American patriot and statesman; to bring one of those great interests in hostile collision with all or any one of the others, is to loosen the bonds of the Union, and to kindle the fires of strife. A sound, uniform, and accredited currency; an inexhaustible and invaluable fund of common property in the public lands; an organized and effective application of the national energies and resources to great undertakings of internal improvement; and a firm efficient *protection* of commerce and navigation against the arm of foreign violence, and of manufactures and agriculture against the indirect aggressions of foreign legislation and competition:—these the subscribers believe are the cements which can alone render this Union prosperous and lasting. To discompose and unsettle the currency, to cast away the treasure of the public lands, to abandon all enterprize of internal improvement, and systematically to deny all protection to the domestic manufactures, is to separate the great interests of the country, and to set them in opposition to each other. It is to untie the ligaments of the Union.

The subscribers, with the most respectful consideration, but with the freedom which their sense of duty requires, cannot but indulge the hope that the Author of the message will reconsider the principles upon which its recommendations are founded, and review them upon a scale of more enlarged political philosophy than that of favoritism for one part of the population, to the disparagement of all the rest; or that of reducing the government of a nation, swelling from tens to hundreds of millions of governable population, to a simple machine.—To solve civil society into its elements, is to send back man to the state of nature; it is to degrade the citizen to a savage.

The subscribers believe that this great confederated Union is an union of the people, an union of states, an union of great national interests; an union of all classes, conditions, and occupations of men; an union co-extensive with our territorial dominions; an union for successive ages, without limitation of time. They read in the preamble to the constitution, that it was ordained and established by the people of the United States, among other great and noble purposes, to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their *posterity*. As sovereign States have no posterity, they are incompetent to enter into any such compact. The people of the United States, in ordaining the constitution, expressly bound to its observance their posterity, as well as themselves. Their posterity, that is, the whole people of the United States, are the only power on earth competent to dissolve peaceably that compact. It cannot otherwise be dissolved, but by force. But to make it perpetual, the first and transcendant duty of all, who at any time are called to participate in the councils of its government, is to harmonize and not to divide, to co-operate and not to conflict.

The most remarkable characteristic of the controversy, which now threatens the dissolution of the Union, is, that it originated in the discontent of one great *protected* interest, with the *protection* extended by the existing laws to another. The controversy is sectional in its nature. It is the superabundantly, the exclusively protected interest of the South, which revolts at the feeble and scanty protection of the laws enjoyed by the North, the Centre, and the West. To inflame these discontents, and to arm them with offensive weapons, sophisms which reason blushes to be called to confute, are wrought up into axioms of political economy; fiction usurps the place of fact, to invert the most authenticated story of our National Independence. Construction nullifies the connection between words and their meaning to make the Constitution say what it denies, and deny what it says, and invention is beggared for tales of decay and desolation and poverty and distress, in the South, in the face of an increasing relative Representation in this House, and a doubling amount at once of population and property. The Southern planter is told that duties of impost are paid, not by the consumer of the dutied articles, but by the producer of cotton, rice, and tobacco. What is the purpose of this absurdity? To stimulate his selfish and sordid passion of avarice, and his hatred of the Northern manufacturer. It is not true, but his anti-social passions believe it. He is told that this Union is a mere confederacy of States—of sovereign States, from which any one of them may break off at pleasure. This is grossly, palpably false, and to bolster it up, the most notorious historical facts are falsified. He is told that each of the States of this Union separately declared itself sovereign and independent, and as bare untruth is not of itself sufficient to bear out this imposture, the county of Mecklenburg is metamorphosed into the sovereign and independent State of North Carolina, to stamp the legend of the sterling standard upon the base metal of nullification. The tale is utterly groundless, but the abused planter believes it. In the Constitution of the United States, the whole people of the United States, speaking in the first person, declare themselves parties to it; declare themselves to ordain and establish it for the most exalted purposes of human action, upon this side the grave—even to secure to themselves and to their *posterity*, the blessings of liberty. The planter is told that these are idle, unmeaning, cabalistical words—that there is no people of the United States. That the paper called the Constitution of the United States, is a league of despotic corporations, which can have no posterity to whom the blessings of liberty may be secured—which having no soul, can have no dread hereafter of the penalties of violated vows, and can never be excommunicated—which having no conscience, can be bound by no ties of morality to the fulfilment of its promises, contracts, and obligations—free from all restrictions, human or divine, independent of all laws of the land or of heaven—sovereign as the throne of Omnipotence, and competent to nullify not only the laws of the whole Union, but the unalienable rights of man, and the decrees of eternal justice. He is substantially told all this, and he believes it.

He is then told that he is poor and miserable—that his plantation is going to ruin—that his slaves double their numbers in not less than twenty years—that they are not worth half so much as they were when cotton sold for thirty cents a pound. That in South Carolina they cannot produce half so much as in Alabama, Mississippi, or Louisiana. But that it is all owing to the accursed Tariff—all owing to the *protection* of Northern manufactures by the laws of the Union. He is told that the Tariff takes money from his pocket and put it into that of the Northern manufacturer. He is told that the Northern manufacturer is a thief and a robber—and that it is upon him, the planter, that his robberies are committed. He is told that a cruel, tyrannical, oppressive *majority* in both Houses of Congress, are the Representatives of this highwayman of the North—that they pervert the very principles of popular representation to the purposes of oppression and robbery—that they *dare not* open their hearts to the sentiments of justice and humanity. He is told all this, and he believes it.

And behold the whole foundation of the superstructure of nullification. Falsified logic—falsified history—falsified constitutional law, falsified morality, falsified statistics, and falsified and slanderous imputations, upon the majorities of both Houses of Congress for a long series of years. All—all is false and hollow. And for what is this enormous edifice of fraud and falsehood erected? To rob the free working man of the North of the wages of his labor—to take money from his pocket and put it into that of the Southern owner of machinery. It has been said there is no philosophic falsehood so absurd, but it has been maintained by some sublime philosopher. Surely there is no invention so senseless, no fiction so baseless, or so base, but it has been maintained by some learned, intelligent, amiable, and virtuous, but exasperated and bewildered statesman. Nor was there ever, in the annals of mankind, an example of a community fretted into madness, and goaded into rebellion, by a concerted and persevering clamor of grievances so totally destitute of foundation, and pretenses so preposterously fictitious, as that which has found its consummation in the nullifying Ordinance of the South Carolina Convention.

In the name of the People of South Carolina, that Convention have declared, that they will never more submit to a Protective Tariff—and to place beyond all doubt what they mean by a Protective Tariff, they have nullified, that is, declared null and void, all the revenue laws of the United States. They have, to the extent of their power, extinguished all the revenues of the United States derived from duties of impost. To nullify the *protection* of the laws imparted to their fellow citizens, constituting more than one half the population of the Union, they have abolished the revenues of the nation. They have in express terms declared that so long as the principles of protection shall be recognized by the laws of Congress, "NO MORE TAXES SHALL BE PAID HERE," that is to say, in South Carolina.

South Carolina, then, by virtue of her sovereign power, has deprived the people of all the rest of the Union of the protection of existing laws; and she has declared that she never more will pay her proportion of the taxes, not even of the taxes imposed for revenue alone, until the principle of protection, that is of protection by the imposition of duties, shall be renounced—renounced forever.—In their theory, the South Carolina Convention make an all-important distinction between duties imposed for revenue, and duties imposed for protection; but, in their practice, they involve them all in one common ruin.

Now, the subscribers cannot suppress the mortification and alarm with which, at the very moment when the arm of one of the States of this Union was thus raised, proclaiming with a voice of thunder her inflexible purpose to strike a vital blow at the right, the first constitutional right of more than half the people of the Union, to protection—even to the protection of existing laws—that at this peculiar moment, the Chief Magistrate of the United States should have addressed to the Legislative Councils a message, recommending not only a gradual withdrawal of *all* that protection, but a whole system of administration for the future government of the Union, adapted to the principle of withdrawn and nullified protection—a system revolutionary in its character, totally departing from all the paths of peace and prosperity trodden by Washington and all his successors, down even to him who now calls us to deviate from them; to explore new wastes of desolation, beyond which there is no promised land, but all is one unbounded and interminable desert—a system impending with universal ruin; draining all the sources of fertility from the fountains of internal improvement, shaking to its foundation all commercial confidence, by the determined annihilation of the Bank, and wresting forever from the people of the United States and from their posterity for unnumbered ages, the inestimable inheritance of the public lands, bequeathed to them by their fathers, or acquired at the expense of their own toil and treasure, as a property common to them all, and already yielding them, yearly, millions of income, which may be, and ought to be, applied to the employment and compensation of the laborious poor, and at the same time to the permanent and growing improvement of the condition of the people.

Such, in the opinion of the subscribers, is the *protection* due to domestic manufactures—to the interest specially committed, by the standing order of the House, to the charge of the committee of which they are members. The protection necessary to domestic manufactures, is the protection of existing laws. It is the protection extended, though in other forms, to all the other great interests of which the community is composed—the protection enjoyed by the planter of the South, by the woodsman of the West, by the merchant of the populous cities, by the mariner of the seas—protection from foreign hostility—protection from foreign competition.

But the subscribers must not be misunderstood. This protection is in no wise incompatible with a reduction of the revenue, nor even with a reduction of the duties by impost. The taxation of the country may be reduced to the wants of the Government, at whatever scale the standard of these wants may be fixed by the wisdom of Congress, without at all impairing the principle of protection. The two principles have no necessary connection with each other; and all this bitter controversy has arisen from the blending of them improperly together. That the taxation of the country ought now to be reduced the subscribers do not believe, because at the present moment the Treasury, so far from overflowing, is drained of more than its last dollar. Because the tariff act will not, in their opinion, bring any excess of revenue into the Treasury, at least for the two succeeding years; and if even the prospect of such an unexampled evil should approach, the next Congress will be invested with ample powers to ward it off, and will certainly not be slow to exert them. Nothing can be more fallacious than the fancy that *we* can control the action of our successors upon subjects over which their jurisdiction will be the same as ours; with this exception, that theirs will be in full vigor, and ours forever extinct. It is not for the dead to give laws to the living. Prospective legislation upon the most uncertain of contingencies, if not absolute usurpation, is akin to it in the impotence of its claims. It is the broken column and mutilated inscription of ETERNAL ROME. If the time should come when even the prospect of a redundant Treasury shall be imminent, taxation ought to be, and undoubtedly will be, reduced; and in reducing its amount, the obligations of Congress will be to accomplish that object without injuriously affecting any of the great interests of the country. That this cannot be done by one uniform ad valorem duty of any given per centage upon all imported articles, is certain; nor can it without great injustice be effected by discarding all discrimination, except that of articles charged with impost, and articles entirely free. Nothing can be more unequal and oppressive in taxation, than the assessment of the same rates of duty upon all dutied articles. Its first inequality is its bearing upon the rich and the poor; the same tax, which is unfelt by the wealthy land holder, may crush to the earth the day laborer who tills his ground. Its next inequality, is that produced by foreign legislation and foreign competition. An article of foreign manufacture comes into your market cheapened by a bounty upon its export, at the place whence it came; it comes in competition with a like article, the production of your own soil or of your own industry; tax it at the same rate of per centage upon its value, as you do an article upon the production of which none of your own citizens have staked their fortunes and subsistence, and you consume all your manufactures with fire. It may be taken as a rule of universal application, that with a uniform rate of ad valorem duties, without discrimination, there can be no domestic manufacturing establishments. This is the protection which they now enjoy by the constitution and existing laws of the United States. This protection the subscribers believe to be indispensably necessary to their existence, and its withdrawal by the General Government, whether immediate or by gradual steps, leaves them only the melancholy alternative of sudden death, or slow and lingering extinction. In either event, it will be the sacrifice of all the free industry of the Union to that *best part of the population*, the wealthy land and slave holders of the South. This is the policy recommended by the message of the President of the United States, and against which the subscribers, as members of the Committee of Manufactures, in submitting this their Report to the House, deem it their duty respectfully, but most earnestly, to remonstrate.

J. Q. ADAMS,
LEWIS CONDICT.

The production and consumption of butter in Great Britain is very great. The consumption in London may be averaged at about one half pound per week, for each individual, being at the rate of 26 pounds a year; and supposing the population to amount to 1,450,000, the total annual consumption would be 37,700,000 lbs., or 16,830 tons; but to this may be added 4,000 tons for the butter required for the victualling of ships, and other purposes, making the total consumption in round numbers 21,000 tons, or 47,040,000 lbs., which, at 10d per lb., would be worth £1,960,000. The average produce, per cow, of the butter dairies, is estimated by Mr. Marshall at 168 lbs. a year; so that supposing that we are nearly right in the above estimates, about 280,000 cows will be required to produce an adequate supply of butter for the London market. But the consumption of butter in London has sometimes been estimated at 50,000 tons, which would require for its supply upwards of 666,000 cows.

In 1814, a volcanic island rose in the sea, off the coast of Kamtschatka, which is said to be 3000 feet high, and four miles round.—Lyell 307. New islands have often been thrown up off the coast of Iceland, and on one occasion the quantity of pumice ejected was so great, that the light spongy stone covered the sea to the distance of 150 miles, and to such an extent, that ships were impeded in their course. The island thrown up in 1831, off the coast of Sicily, will be in the recollection of every one.

British Navy.—The number of vessels composing the British Navy amounts to 574, viz: Fourteen carry 120 guns, five 110, three 108, twelve 84, ten 80, nine 78, six 76, sixty two 74, seven 52, fifteen 50, sixty two 46, and twenty 42. The remainder carry from 36 to 2 guns each. In this number are included twenty government steam vessels. This immense fleet employs 20,000 sailors and 12,000 royal marines.

Preservation of Wood.—A method of preserving building timber from decay, has long been a desideratum. The attempts hitherto made have not, however, been attended with success. Timber for ship building is subject to a peculiar species of decay, called the *dry rot*, a method of preventing which would be exceedingly valuable. At the meeting of the Society for the encouragement of National Industry, on the 21st of December, 1831, Mr. Breant, Assayer of the Mint, and an able chemist, exhibited several pieces of wood, of many inches square, and several feet long, which had been prepared by him according to a new process, which is expected to preserve them from every species of decay. The details of the method have not been made public by Mr. B.; he has merely stated that the wood is soaked in saline solutions, and in oily and resinous matters. These substances penetrate so completely throughout the mass of wood, that, when one of the blocks exhibited before the Society was sawed in half, in presence of the members, it was found to be thoroughly impregnated with them even to its very centre. Mr. B's process requires but two or three days for completion, even in blocks of wood of a large size. If further experience confirm what science has thus suggested, the difficult problem of the preservation of wood may be considered as solved. Mr. B. states that he will shortly be able to furnish timber of all sizes, prepared in this way. —*Academy of Sciences.*

Rats.—In no country is there a creature so destructive of property as the rat is in Jamaica; its ravages are inconceivable. One year with another, it is supposed that they destroy at least about a twentieth part of the sugar canes throughout the island, amounting to little short of £200,000 currency per annum The sugar cane is their favorite food; but they also prey upon Indian corn, on all fruits that are accessible to them, and on many of the roots. Some idea will be formed of the immense swarms of those destructive animals that infest those islands from the fact, that on a single plantation thirty thousand were destroyed in one year.

Newly invented patent Door Lock, by Mr. Lettes Hammond, of Middletown, Connecticut, made upon the principle of locking the door on which it is placed, with a word, so that it cannot be again unlocked except by the person who locked it, or by some one to whom he has communicated the word under which it was fastened.

We have examined this lock with great pleasure, as a very ingenious device for security, and give the following description of it for the information of the public.

Twenty six pieces of iron, of an appropriated size, having each a cam on them, pass through the lock—these pieces of iron represent the twenty six letters of the alphabet, which are marked on a plate immediately over them. When these cams are all in a certain position, the lock works precisely as any common door lock. It may be locked under any word, which being selected, the particular pins representing the letters which spell the word are pulled up, when a spring is touched which throws an impediment across the key hole, so that no key or instrument of any kind can be inserted: and thus it will ever remain until the same pins are again withdrawn, when the spring flies and the cams go back to their original position—leaving the lock accessible to the key, when it is opened in the common mode of unlocking a door.

When it is designated to change the word under which the door is to be locked, resort is had to the back part of the lock inside the door, where, by opening an iron box the pins present themselves as in front—it is easy to discriminate the pins constituting the word, for besides being marked with the letters of the alphabet, they have another mark on them which shows them to have been inverted—by a pair of plyers they are turned round into their former position, when the cams are all even; then by going through the first process of drawing the front pins, the word may be changed at the pleasure of the party.

For bank vaults, street doors, or any other place requiring great security, this invention will prove highly valuable. There is nothing complex in the machinery—it works very smoothly, and a slight examination shows its principles fully and satisfactorily. The lock is now at this office for inspection, and ingenious mechanics and others are invited to call and view it.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The French conquest of Algiers is likely to be permanent and progressive. By late accounts it appears that the French occupants, after experiencing some difficulty in constructing villages in the European style, have at length succeeded. The problem of colonization in that country is no longer problematical. It is resolved.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—It appears from the report read at the late meeting, that the decrease in passengers (exceeding 70,000 in number) has been nearly compensated by the increase in the quantity of merchandise conveyed—the former is purely temporary, the latter proves the advancing prosperity of the railway.

The company carried in the last half year of 1832, 86,842 tons goods, and 39,940 tons coal, showing an increase of 7,821 tons of goods, and 18,484 of coal beyond the previous half year. The total number of passengers was 182,823 or 70,498 fewer than were carried in the first six months of 1832. The three months commencing the second half of the year, it should be observed, have always been the busiest season for traveling.

The total receipts for the half year were	£80,840 2 10
Total disbursements, (including maintenance of way, cost and repair of engine, expenses of establishments, interest on loans, &c.	48,218 8 10
Leaving a *net* profit of	32,623 14 0

for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1832.

The total amount of capital stock created from the commencement to the 31st December last, whether in shares or by loan, £1,024,775, every farthing of which has been expended on the work; the particulars of each item being duly registered on the Company's books. The proprietors have divided out of the net *profits* of the concern up to the 30th June, 1832

	£112,040 12 6
And the directors are about to recommend a further dividend for the half year ending the 31st of December last, of	33,268 15 6
Making a total of realized profits out of the working of the concern, and altogether independent of the capital invested, of	£145,509 7 5

being for a period of about two years and a quarter.

The Paris Journal des Debats, of the 27th January, contains a very sensible editorial article on the South Carolina question. It is argued that the question had become one of much more consequence for the American people than the retention or abrogation of a Tariff; that the doctrines of South Carolina were too openly repugnant to the spirit and vitality of the Union, to admit of such an arrangement merely as would give a temporary quiet which a thousand unforeseen circumstances might soon destroy; *that nullification and secession must be completely put down at once, and the supremacy of the general government fully established.*—*Nat Gaz., April 2.*

British Sloop of War, Tweed.—The barque Cavalier, of Salem, was fired at by the notorious sloop of war, Tweed, on her late passage to New Orleans. This is the third instance of outrage committed by this vessel upon American ships, and we think it quite time the fellow who commands her should be brought to an account. If representations of this matter are not soon made to the British Government, with a demand of suitable reparation, we hope the said Tweed will be observed at her tricks, by some of our cruisers, and be drubbed into a decent demeanor.—*Marblehead Register.*

From the English papers we learn, that the important trial '*Corporation of Liverpool* vs. *Bolton, Ogden & Co.*' has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. This action was to try the right of the Corporation to exact certain dues and tolls upon all goods coming from abroad; consigned to persons, *not freemen*, of the city. This decision will take out of the pockets of the American merchants about 60,000 pounds a year—and this is equivalent to a bounty to that amount in favor of British traders. The house of Bolton, Ogden & Co. are said to pay at least five thousand dollars a year to the Corporation, for their dues.—*N. Y. Adv.*

From the St. Louis Times, March 23.

We deeply regret the necessity of publishing the following extracts, from letters received from the Rocky Mountains. The gentleman, whose death is mentioned, was one of great enterprise, courage, and perseverance. His loss is one that will be felt by his followers, and much more by his own immediate friends.

The constant and ever impending dangers of this trade recommend those engaged in it to the sympathies of the adventurous men who are the leaders as well as followers in all scenes of peril.

Missouri Establishment, Feb. 14th, 1833.

"I have to apprise you of the unhappy death of our old friend Vanderburgh. He was killed by the Blackfeet, on the 14th of October last, on Jefferson's fork of the Missouri, while he was in pursuit of a large Indian trail, to discover who they were, with only eight attendants; one of whom, Mr. Pillon, was killed with him. The Blackfeet took his arms to the Blackfoot Fort, on the Missouri, as a trophy. They boasted much of killing a white chief. Vanderburgh certainly acted with too much boldness, in going out with seven or eight men, when he had a command of upwards of seventy.

Extract from another Letter.

"Joseph Papin came in with the letters, and states that he had been sent out, by Mr Vanderburgh, to kill Buffalo for the camp, of sixty persons; in a short time he returned, saying he had seen cows, just slaughtered, and was sure that Indians were near. Mr. V. was incredulous, but called on a few men to follow him, and said that he would satisfy himself. Remains of meat roasting, and fire still burning near a cow, a powder horn and fire steel lying by the fire, convinced him that the Indians were then very near. He resolved to follow up their trail: he pursued it across the plain, until he reached some uneven ground, where it was lost, and suddenly a volley was discharged from an unseen enemy: a rush of near one hundred Indians quickly followed. Mr. V's horse was killed at the first discharge, he disengaged himself—levelled his rifle—killed one man, and, while raising his pistol at another, fell dead from a ball received in his back.

Alexis Pillon was also killed. Joseph Papin and four others escaped and found refuge in Camp.—The next day the party searched for the bodies, but could find no vestige of poor Mr. V. Mr. Pillon was buried by us, and the party then crossed the mountain to join Mr. Dripps and his party.

The Blackfeet showed the rifle and pistol of Mr. V. to Mr. Bird,* and boasted of having killed a white chief, and one of his men.

The above was sent in by express to a gentleman engaged in the business in this town.

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*Mr. Bird is an interpreter, and happened to be with the Indians at the time.

The glorious triumph of Nullification has restored peace to the country. The elements of our government, lately boiling in commotion, have subsided into a calm almost perfect. Who can deny that Nullification has been the cause of the redress, which we have received? *The General Government passes an oppressive law, and repeals it before the expiration of a single year. What bro't about this repeal but the interposition of the State of South Carolina? Not complaints and remonstrances. These had long proved unavailing. Justice slumbered, until awakened by the voice of Carolina crying for redress or blood.* Avarice and ambition ruled the councils of the Federal Government, until the glitter of military array was seen, and the call of freemen heard in our State. It was then, and not till then, that relief came. John Randolph, of Roanoke, has ranked among the gods, Power, Money, and the Bank; and may we not also apotheosise Nullification? Neptune rose amid the troubled waves of the Ægean and rescued Æneas and his companions from a watery grave, by calling in the winds, let loose without his authority, and thereby restoring peace and tranquillity to the sea. So this god of ours, rises amid the troubled waters of our government and appeases the storm that would have sunk us in ruin. —*Columbia (S. C.) Times.*

Three gentlemen of the city of Boston, nominated successively as candidates for Congress in that district, have declined. They are Mr. Appleton, the present member, Benj. Gorham, the late member, and Jeremiah Mason. When and where has such a thing happened before in any district? The first sometimes refuses, and now and then a second, but a third is beyond our experience.

Steam Boat Disaster.—The steamer Enterprise, Captain Beatty, bound, with a full cargo, from this port to Galena and Prairie Des Chiens, last Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, noon, struck a snag, about three miles above the mouth of the Illinois river, and sunk immediately.

We understand that one half of the Boat and part of the cargo were insured by the Missouri Insurance Company, of St. Louis. It is believed that the Boat has received no material damage, and that she will be raised again. The cargo will probably be saved, except such articles as are perishable by water. The steam boat Winnebago, Captain Hunt, left for the wreck day before yesterday, to aid in raising the Enterprise, and bringing back her cargo.—*St. Louis Times, March 23.*

Great Failure of Crops.—The house of Messrs. C. & E. Crops, London, lately failed for £100,000. —*N. Y. Repub.*

"What flower does that incorrigible fop Lyon resemble?" said a young lady to her companion; "the *dandy Lyon*," she replied.—*N. Y. Repub.*

The Rev. Richard Bibb, of Kentucky, has liberated thirty two of his slaves—furnished them with clothing, besides 444 dollars in money, and sent them to Liberia.

The Irish Enforcing Bill.—The turbulent situation of Ireland has placed Earl Grey in a very similar position in regard to the opposition, headed by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, to that in which Gen. Jackson has been placed by the refractory spirit of South Carolina. Indeed a parallel might be run to some extent, affording a number of striking coincidences. For instance, General Jackson came into power by encouraging the Nullifiers of the South. Earl Grey came in by encouraging the Nullifiers of England and Ireland. General Jackson yielded, when in power, the right of Nullification in Georgia, and obtained a re-election by assisting the Nullifiers there.—Earl Grey preserved himself in power by assisting the

CAPTAIN ROSS.

Captain Back, of the Royal Navy, with his party proceeding to the Arctic Sea, in search of the gallant Captain Ross, has arrived at New York in the Hibernia. The following highly interesting paper has been drawn up and read by Captain Back before the Royal Geographical Society, together with a diagram explanatory of the routes and objects of the expedition—an enterprise which has for its object not only the pursuits and advancement of science, but the still more noble one of humanity.

From these authorities it will be seen that the party will proceed at once to the great Slave Lake, and instead of penetrating into the Arctic Sea by either of the former routes of the Coppermine or Mackenzie's river, Captain B. will pursue a new and more easterly track. The country beyond the lake just named is unknown to European travelers, but the Indians describe a large stream called the Thloo-ee-choh, or great fish river, which flows due north, or nearly so, and discharges itself into the sea about the 100th meridian. By this river it is Captain Back's intention to proceed, and from its mouth will sail in search of the lost navigators.—From the mouth of this river to Prince Regents' Inlet, Captain B. computes the distance to be 300 miles, but he will first shape his course to Point Turnagain, the seat of his former exertions, when with Sir John Franklin, (unless he should find a point of land described by the Indians running a long distance to the north, in which case he will proceed at once to Regent's Inlet.) Having reached point Turnagain he will diligently search for any traces that may exist of Captain Ross having been there, and should none be found, he will then launch his adventurous barks into the Arctic Sea, and stand across to Regent's Inlet, to the spot where the Fury was lost in Captain Parry's last expedition. It is not generally recollected, we believe, that P. directed all the provisions and stores saved from the Fury to be landed, and carefully covered up with sails and tarpaulins, in the event of another voyage being made. This fact, however, was well known to Captain Ross, and it was his intention to proceed to this spot, and there re-supply himself with those great necessaries for the further prosecution of his voyage. To this point, then, it is obvious Captain R. would exert every effort to arrive, and it is here that Captain Back ardently hopes to gain the wished for tidings of his long lost friend. May Providence in its infinite wisdom crown his labors with success.

Should it appear, and the fact can be easily ascertained, that Captain Ross has been there, and not at Point Turnagain, the conclusion will be irresistible that he has been carried down by the ice into the bight formed by Melville Peninsula and northerly edge of the continent. This bight is probably studded with islands, shoals, &c. and there perhaps Ross may be found frozen up, or his vessel wrecked—and he, with his companions, living with the Esquimaux. Should such be the fact, and should Captain Back there find him, the imagination may easily conceive the tumultuous joy of such a meeting. We will not attempt to describe such a scene, in such a place, and under such circumstances; nor to depict the gratitude of one, and the happiness of the other, as they rush into each other's embraces. They are feelings which monarchs migh envy, and will be enjoyed in their full luxury, not only by the two gallant and intrepid chiefs, but by every individual who are partners in their fate.—But turning from this exciting and glowing picture, and supposing that Ross has not penetrated the inlet and arrived at the wreck of the Fury, Captain Back will, after a feeling of the deepest disappointment, abandon the main design of his voyage, and turn to the objects of science connected therewith.

In pursuance of this part of his plan, he will pass down and survey the western coast of Melville peninsula as well as that part of the northern edge of the continent, between the peninsula and the mouth of the great Fish river, which he descended, and thus make out the whole coast from Regent's Inlet to Point Turnagain, which, together with the discoveries of Sir John Franklin, will make known the entire shore from the 90th to the 150th degree of longitude. This will be something gained for science at any rate. Another object of Capt. Back will be to discover the magnetic pole, which is known to exist on the west coast of Melville peninsula, as laid down in our diagram.—Having completed these observations, Capt. Back will retrace his steps, and we hope, revisit us in New York about three years hence.

Capt. B. is accompanied by Mr. King, of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in the capacity of surgeon and naturalist to the expedition, and also by three of his former companions. At Great Slave Lake, he will be joined by a party of Hudson's Bay people, in addition to the voyageurs which he will take with him from Canada. It is most gratifying to state that the Hudson Bay Company have extended every facility to the enterprize, and have given Captain Back a commission, investing him with full command throughout their extensive territories, and unlimited authority over all their servants, the Governor alone excepted.—*N. Y. Albion.*

Commerce of the United States.—The annual Statement of the Treasury Department, showing the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1832, was transmitted to Congress at a late stage of the session, and is not yet out of press. We are, however, enabled to lay before our readers a brief summary of its contents, as follows:

Value of, subject to specific rates of duty,	*Imports.* In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.
	$29,458,823	4,543,609	34,002,432
do. adval. do.	47,944,096	4,833,285	52,777,381
Free of duty,	12,895,310	1,354,143	14,249,45
	$90,298,229	$10,731,037	101,029,286

[Total value of Imports in 1830,1, $103,191,124. In 1829-30, $70,876,920.]

	Exports. In Amer. vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.
Domestic articles,	$46,925,890	16,211,580	63,137,472
Foreign do.	19,214,870	4,824,603	24,039,473
			$87,176,943

[Total value of Exports in 1830-1, $81,310,583. In 1829-30, $73,849,508.]

Tonnage.	Amer. ves.	Foreign do.
Entered,	949,622	343,038
Cleared,	974,865	387,505

[In 1830-1, entered, American, 922,952 tons; Foreign, 281,948. In 1829-30, American, 967,227; Foreign, 131,900.]

Register Tonnage as corrected for	
31st December, 1831,	620,451 92
Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage,	539,723 74
Fishing Vessels,	107,670 53
Tons,	1,267,846 29
Registered Tonnage employed in the Whale Fishery, includ. above,	82,314 19

[Previous year, Register Tonnage, 576,475 33; Enrolled and Licensed, 516,978 18; Fishing Vessels, 98,322 87. Total, 1,191,776,437.]

Tonnage of Vessels built in the year 1831.	
Registered,	45,720 88
Enrolled	40,241 70
Tons,	85,662 58

[In 1830, Register Tonnage built, 21,242 71; Enrolled, 36,841 48. Total, 58,084 24.]—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

U. S. Bank Stock.—This week, it is supposed, will be a severe one in Wall street. The contracts of the *Bears* for the delivery of the U. S. Bank Stock are about expiring, and notwithstanding the assistance of the President, and the papers in their interest, the conspirators have been unable to keep the stock down, and they will be compelled to "count down the dust." It is believed that the speculators who have been concerned in this unrighteous crusade against the Bank, will lose three hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the operation, over and above the amount they made by the fraud of obtaining the President's Message in this city, before it was delivered in Congress.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

First Seventy Four built in America.—It appears, from a letter of Paul Jones, dated at Portsmouth, N. H. addressed to the late Capt. John Barry that the first seventy four gun ship built in this country was called the America, and was built at Portsmouth, N. H. She was presented to Louis XVI. by the old Congress, was subsequently captured by the British, and afterwards lost. The next seventy four built in America was the Independence, which was launched at Boston, in 1814.

SLANDER SUIT.

A case of slander was tried last week, in Troy, in which Miss Achsah L. Clark was plaintiff, and John O. Martling, defendant. The trial lasted two whole days, and resulted in a verdict of $1200 damages. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Elijah Wild, a very respectable young man of Troy, had become intimate with the plaintiff, Miss Clark, while residing at defendant's house, which intimacy was continued after changing his residence; and which finally resulted in a marriage contract between them, that was to have been consummated on the first of May next. Martling, the defendant, wishing to retain Miss Clark in his employ, who was a very perfect and competent hand in the manufacture of toys, which was carried on by him, and knowing he could not unless he could break up her intended marriage with Mr. Wild—saw Mr. Wild, advised him not to marry Miss Clark, telling him at the same time her character was bad, very bad, and related certain circumstances to prove it. Before this slander was communicated to Mr. Wild, he was put under an injunction of secrecy—the defendant thinking thereby to induce him to desert Miss Clark without an explanation. Mr. Wild resolved, however, to communicate the statement to Miss Clark, and called upon her brother and related to him what the defendant had told him.

Her brother immediately called on defendant, who took him into a back room and told him 'that all he had stated to Mr. Wild, in relation to his sister, was true.' Mr. Wild then called upon Miss Clark, and told her the defendant, Martling, had made statements in relation to her which had induced him to decline marrying her, and all further intimacy, and that her brother would inform her of the nature of the statement made by the defendant. And it was directly communicated to her at defendant's house—which she immediately left. Thus the contemplated marriage was broken up, and a prosecution about to be commenced—the defendant then immediately set himself to work to pacify Miss Clark, and to get her again into his employ—this he attempted through his wife and Miss Eliza Clark, the sister of the plaintiff. He stated to her brother, and gave out, that all he had said in relation to her was false—a mere fabrication by himself; and offered her $16 per month, exclusive of her board, to return to his employ—which was by her indignantly refused, and she persisted in her determination to appeal to the laws for justice against the murderer of her reputation.

When Mr. Hunt, counsel for plaintiff, rose to speak, the house was instantly silent—a breath could have been heard—and by him the testimony was most ably canvassed; and perfect justice was done to his cause—and the feelings of injured innocence. Mr. Bael then rose and took a general view of the case. He portrayed in all the colors of language, the principles and objects which actuated the defendant in his attempt to destroy the reputation, (all she possessed,) of a poor, unprotected orphan girl. And by an eloquent flow of argument, in which he severely and justly castigated the execrable and odious creature before him, the excitement of the audience was raised to the highest pitch of indignation. And being followed by an able and proper charge delivered to the jury, by Judge Vanderpool, a plaudit, that could not be suppressed, made the very edifice itself tremble; and when the miserable defendant rose to go out, so great was the feeling of indignation, every person near whom he passed shrunk back from his touch as if he had been a leper.—*Gaz.*

From the National Intelligencer, of April 1.

A SERIOUS DISASTER.

We are sorry to have to announce that the public building east of the President's Square, occupied as the Treasury Department, was consumed by fire yesterday morning, between two o'clock and sunrise. The fire was first discovered in the room adjoining that of the Chief Clerk of the Department, usually known among the Clerks and others officers by the name of Mr. F. Laub's Room. It is not known whether the fire originated in the floor or the ceiling of the room, the whole being in a blaze before any one approached it; but no doubt appears to be entertained that the fire was accidental. The whole roof was on fire before the alarm was given; and until the alarm was given, even the watch walking the pavement in front of the Branch Bank, near the spot, perceived nothing of the fire, the building of the State Department interposing. Every exertion was made, as the people gathered to the spot, finding that it would be in vain to attempt saving the building, to rescue the books and papers of the several offices. A great deal was saved by the clerks and other citizens, considering the circumstances. It is hoped, indeed, that few books or papers of much consequence are destroyed.

All the books and papers on the ground floor are believed to have been saved, (in great disorder, of course,) and all those in the third story were destroyed. Of the books and papers in the apartments in the second story, much the greater part were saved.

The offices on the first floor, the books of which are saved, were those of the Register of the Treasury, the Treasurer, and the First Auditor. On the second floor, nearly all the books of the First Comptroller, whose office occupied the greater number of the rooms, were saved, and a part of those belonging to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in whose immediate apartments the fire was first discovered.

Of the offices connected with the Treasury Department, several of the most extensive are kept in other buildings than that destroyed, and are, of course, entirely safe, viz: those of the Second Comptroller, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Auditors, and the Solicitor of the Treasury.

The papers destroyed were many of them obsolete, and almost all of a date prior to 1820. The most important papers destroyed were perhaps the correspondence of the head of the Treasury Department, which was kept in the room wherein the fire originated.

When the fire was first discovered, it was the dead hour of the night, and the whole population of the city was so deep buried in sleep, that a comparatively small number arrived early on the ground. Very soon after the first cry of fire was uttered, at half past two o'clock, the keeper of the Orphan Asylum bell caught and repeated the alarm; whence it happened that the persons first at the fire, next to the immediate neighbors, were roused by that bell, and had half a mile to run before they arrived at it.

Franking.—A recent discovery of one of the causes for the sudden accumulation of the Western Mail, and the necessity of laying aside a portion of it at Hagerstown, has been made. We have seen a letter from the Postmaster at Maysville, Kentucky, which informs that, on the 21st inst. there arrived, in one of the mail bags, at that place, from Washington City, 35 volumes of books. The paper which once enveloped them was rubbed to lint, excepting some fragments, on which could be traced the franks of those sending them, and some of the addresses, being to two gentlemen in the far west. The following is a catalogue of these *public documents*, sent free of postage, by the mails:

8 vols. in 4, Rollin's Ancient History, duodecimo;
Fifteen vols. Cooper's Novels, octavo;
Eight vols. Pelham's Novels, octavo;
One vol. Arabian Nights, large octavo;
One vol. M'Kenzie's 5,000 Receipts, large octavo;
One vol. Burns' Poems, large octavo;
One vol. Dorsey's law of Insolvency, large 8v.

If this is not an abuse of the franking privilege, we are sure it is a tax on the people's patience, whose newspapers are necessarily detained on the route to enable private libraries to be conveyed in the mails. It is injustice to the contractors—and has led to much undeserved reproach and injustice towards the Department. It might seem that the Postmaster is to blame for suffering to go in the mail what the law never designed should be so transmitted; but we learn that these packages are so ingeniously put up that it cannot be discovered that they are different from what gentlemen vouch them to be, by transmitting them in the mail, (viz)—public documents.—*Washington Globe.*

Canal Tolls.—The tolls taken at the Collector's office at Harrisburgh, since the opening of the navigation, amount to 1050 dollars. This only embraces the tolls of Boats that started downward from below Lewistown and Northumberland, at both of which places there are Collector's offices, and those that started at Middletown and Harrisburgh.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle, April 1.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1833.

Pennsylvania and New York Canals.—The navigation of Lake Erie, from Cleaveland *upwards*, commenced some time ago; but, from that place *downwards*, to Erie, Buffalo, and the Welland Canal, the lake is still closed, and will probably remain so for some time.—The navigation of the N. York Canal is not to commence until the 22d instant, and the Pennsylvania Canals have been in constant use since the 15th of March—more than three weeks.

The simple statements of these facts must lead every reflecting mind to estimate, correctly, the decided advantages our canals possess over the New York Canal, in a competition for the trade of the Ohio Canal, and the Upper Lakes. If a canal or rail road were completed frow Pittsburgh to some proper point—say Massillon or Akron, on the Ohio Canal—produce might be sent from Detroit, by the way of Pittsburgh, to Philadelphia, and there sold, before the harbor at Buffalo would be open.

U. S. Senator.—By a letter from a correspondent, at Harrisburgh, it will be seen that the Legislature have failed to elect a Senator, and that the election is finally postponed until the next Session. This result is a decisive indication of the decline of Jacksonism in this State.—A few years since, an anti Jackson man would not have received a dozen votes in the Legislature.

How the election will be decided next winter, it would be difficult to foretel. In this county, we would suppose, the Van Buren men will hardly have the rashness to nominate a ticket for assembly.—The M'Kean men are not a great deal stronger, and, both united, would have but little prospect of success.

Nullification.—The editor of the *Columbia* (South Carolina) *Times* is so delighted with the success of nullification that he proposes to apotheosise it.—We do not object to their making a god of this new Idol—perhaps it would be highly fit and proper that they should do so. Such deification would be in strict keeping with the absurdity and madness of their previous conduct.—It is true that the Romans did not, *at first*, deify their heroes, during their lives; and, for this reason, it might seem wrong, just now, to apotheosise nullification. History, however, informs us that in their progress in folly, madness, and servility, it became customary to deify their *living tyrants:* so that the deification of nullification would be justified by fit and appropriate precedents. The Nullifiers would find a suitable minister to conduct the ceremony of the apotheosis in that infamous apostle of infidelity and treason, Thomas Cooper.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Senator Mangum, of North Carolina, on Mr. Clay's compromise bill.

"It becomes not me, said Mr. M., to trace the motives of those who brought forward this measure;—but I have do doubt that they are, in an eminent degree, honorable. *He felt deep gratitude to those who had come to our deliverance, in the hour of our deepest gloom, when we saw no light save the sparkles which gleamed from the steal of the enemy.* If I were tenfold more ambitious than I am, I would not desire more glory than he has who restores peace to an empire like this. *His laurels will grow green, and be for ever cherished by a grateful people.*"

The above compliment to Mr. Clay is all fair and proper, coming as it does from the mouth of a prominent nullifier.—We would no more doubt his sincerity, than we would that of the barbarian who complimented the *liberality* of the Roman Emperor who first agreed to *buy* peace with the fierce barbarians rather than *compel* it by force of arms. The party, or the nation who agrees to make a compromise, with injustice or usurpation by submission to their high handed demands, may not unreasonably expect a full allowance of soft and sweet sounding words from the successful competitor. Had our Plenipotentiaries in France, in 1798, consented to comply with the importunate demands of the French Directory, and paid them *"d'argent, beaucoup d'argent,"* no doubt their *liberality* would have been highly applauded. They also might have been told that *"their laurels would forever grow green and be cherished by a grateful" Directory.* Our Plenipotentiaries would, however, have found, as the Roman Emperors did find, and as Mr. Clay will perhaps live to learn, that submission to high handed dictation and injustice, will surely invite to their repetition.

The Nullifiers, having come so triumphantly out of their contest with the General Government, although that government was aided by the overwhelming popularity of General Jackson, will have less fear of entering into another contest with the same government when there may and will be a less popular president at its head. Mr. Clay may derive much satisfaction from the assurance of Mr. Mangum that he has "restored peace to an empire." Believing, however, as we do, that "the whole superstructure of Nullification is an enormous edifice of falsehood and fraud," we think that a different mode of restoring peace would have been more advisable. We believe that, if the Nullifiers had persevered, in defiance of justice, of law, and the constitution, to force matters to extremity, it would have been better that some American Camillus should have in informed them that it was "with iron, and not with gold that we restore peace." We have no faith in the durability of a peace with a faction which is produced by submission to their loud and extravagant demands, and by a *compromise* or abandonment of the just rights of the majority.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Harrisburgh, April 2, 1833.

"The Legislature met in Convention, to day, and proceeded to ballot for a Senator. Three ballotings took place, which resulted as follows:—

	1st.	2d.	3d.
M'Kean had	46	44	46
Rush	43	44	43
Sergeant	16	15	13
Muhlenberg	9	3	3
Dallas	13	21	22

The election was then postponed until the next Session.

The Bank bill is now before the Senate—the Committee to whom it was referred, have stricken out the increased stock of the Bank of Pittsburgh—an effort will be made to restore it."

Opening of Navigation.—Three vessels left this port, during the last week, for Detroit. The Sir Henry, which was the first that sailed, cleared on Thursday; and the Schr. America, having on board Mr. Biddle, delegate to Congress from Michigan, sailed on Sunday. On the same day the Schr. Austerlitz, one hundred and twenty tons burthen, arrived from Detroit. The navigation may be considered as fairly commenced between this and the upper ports on the Lake. The weather, for some days, has been remarkably mild; and should it continue as favorably as it has been for a short time longer, the Lake will be clear of ice below, and the navigation will be commenced between this place and Buffalo.

The Canal has been undergoing some repair; and, in a few days, the water will be let in, and the navigation be opened its 'intire length.—*Cleaveland Herald, April 3.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives, April 1.—A resolution against the erection of dams in the Allegheny River and the Oswego creek, in the state of New York, passed and was sent to the Senate.

The House then passed and sent to the Senate the bill to provide for an additional court in Allegheny county, by a vote of 44 to 35.

Afternoon, April 1.—The House passed and sent to the Senate, by a large majority, a bill authorizing a suit by the commonwealth against the city of Pittsburgh, for $43,906 63 cents, expended by the agents of the state in tunnelling Grant's Hill, for which the city is said to have guaranteed to the commonwealth an exemption. Mr. Irwin contended at length against the bill, and also Mr. Wallace. It was supported by Mr. Miller.—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer.*

Greece.—This unfortunate country is not yet tranquillized. Recent accounts represent that an engagement took place on the 17th December, between a division of the French troops at Argo, and a body of the Greeks; in which three of the former, and three hundred and sixty of the latter, were killed. The French soldiers are said to have been attacked unawares, when they were quiet in their barracks, from which they rushed forth, giving no quarter. Among the Greeks who were slain, were many peaceable inhabitants, women and children. The Greek soldiers were six or eight hundred in number, who fled immediately after the conflict began.—*N. Y. Com.*

THE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

The question being stated on the 2d day of March on agreeing to the following resolution, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, viz:

Resolved, That the Government deposits may, in the opinion of the House, be safely continued in the Bank of the United States.

The yeas and nays having been ordered thereupon, the question was decided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, C. Allen, H. Allen, Appleton, Arnold, Ashley, Babcock, *Banks*, N. Barber, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Barstow, I. C. Bates, Briggs, *Bucher, Burd*, Burges, Cahoon, Choate, Claiborne, E. Cooke, B. Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, *Coulter*, Craig, Crane, *Crawford*, Creighton, Daniel, Davenport, J. Davis, Dearborn, *Denny*, Dickson, Drayton, Draper, Duncan, Ellsworth, G. Evans, *J. Evans*, E. Everett, H. Everett, *Ford, Gilmore*, Grennell, Griffin, H. Hall, Hawes, *Heister*, Hodges, Howard, Hughes, Huntington, *Ihrie*, Ingersoll, Jarvis, Jenifer, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, *H. King*, Letcher, Lewis, Marshall, Maxwell, *R. M'Coy*, M'Duffie, M'Intyre, M'Kay, *M'Kennan*, Mercer, Milligan, *Muhlenburg*, Nelson, Newnan, Newton, Patton, Pearce, Pendleton, Pitcher, *Potts*, Randolph, J. Reed, Rencher, Root, Russell, Semmes, Sewall, W. B. Shepard, *Smith, Stephens, Stewart*, Storrs, *Sutherland*, Taylor, P. Thomas, Tompkins, Tracy, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, *Watmough*, Wilkin, E. Whittlesey, F. Whittlesey, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Williams, Young.—109.

Nays.—Messrs. Anderson, Angel, Archer, J. Bates, Beardsley, Bergen, Bethune, John Blair, Bouck, John Brodhead, Carr, Clayton, Connor, Dayan, Fitzgerald, Gaither, Gordon, T. H. Hall, Harper, Hawkins, Hoffman, Holland, *Horn*, Hubbard, *A. King*, Lecompte, Lyon, Mann, Mardis, Mason, M'Carty, Mitchell, Pierson, Polk, E. C. Reed, Soule, Speight, Standifer, F. Thomas, W. Thompson, Wardwell, Wayne, Weeks, C. P. White, Worthington.—46.

So the resolution was agreed to.—*Nat. Int.*

Pennsylvanians in *Italics.*

Horrid Murder.—We have this week to record a most horrid murder, and the first ever committed in the county.—On Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Mary Bachtle, wife of Christian Bachtle, of this township, was found murdered in her bed. The act was committed during the night previous, and by her unfeeling husband. A jury of inquest was called by A. Lind, Esq. Coroner of this county, who, on examining the body, found a large cut in her head, which fractured the scull, and one of her ears was nearly cut off. From the evidence, given before the jury, it appeared that on Monday Bachtle was working for his mother in law, who lives near his fesidence; that he left there to go home about 4 o'clock, in company with his wife and their three small children, apparently on friendly terms; that he is a habitaully intemperate man, and kept Whiskey in his house; that he drank, on an average, more than a quart a day; and when drunk was of a violent and vindictive temper. Bachtle fled, but was pursued, overtaken near Wooster, and on Wednesday night safely lodged in the jail of this county. Since his apprehension, we learn, he has confessed the murder: but as the subject will undergo a legal investigation, we forbear saying any thing further on the subject.—*Canton Repos.*

How to Cheat the Moon.—Some Farmers are very careful to show their spring crops and gardens, at a proper time of the moon, and thus frequently anticipate, or pass over the best season of the year. By attending to the following directions they will escape all the inconveniences arising from the influence of the moon.

Select some fair day, as near the usual time of sowing as possible; rise very early in the morning, and sow good seed boldly. Cover all up carefully before night, making the land appear smooth & even. When the moon comes along, the next evening, she will not be able to determine whether the field has been sown or not, and will therefore bestow no influence upon it, either good or bad. It is important that the land be thoroughly dried, so that it can be made to appear natural.

Whenever Wheat turns to Chess, it is done by the influence of the moon. By attending to the above directions, *sowing clean seed*, that evil may also be avoided.—*Genesee Farmer.*

BALTIMORE MARKET—*Semi-weekly Report.*

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN,
April 2d, one, P. M.

Flour.—Sales of about 1500 bbls. Howard street, from stores, at $5 50 per bbl., cash, which rate we quote as the fair store price to day. The wagon price ranges from $5 31 1-4 to $5 37 1-2. A lot of 300 bbls., City Mills, has been sold at $5 44, cash. Holders of the trifling parcels, in market, ask $5 50. A considerable parcel has been contracted for, for export to a distant market, at $5 50 per bbl., less a small discount. Susquehanna Flour continues in good demand, and the sales have been considerable, for export, at $5 37 1-2 a $5 44 per bbl., full. A parcel was sold this morning, in lots, to dealers, at $5 50, cash. The fair wholesale quotation for Susquehanna to day is $5 37 1-2 to $5 44, according to condition and brand—with a good demand. Limited sales of Rye Flour (Susquehanna) at $4. Sales of Corn Meal to day at $3 25 per bbl.

GRAIN.

Wheat.—Some supplies of Susquehanna wheat have reached the market since our weekly Report. On Saturday, a cargo of prime red Susquehanna was sold at $1 18 per bushel; on Monday, sales of cargoes of the same description were made at $1 18 and $1 19; and this morning sales were made at $1 17 1-2 and $1 18 1-2 per bushel. At noon, to day, there is apparently a pause in the market, millers generally not being disposed to buy at the present prices. A parcel of stored Maryland red was taken to day on terms equal to $1 16 per bush.

Corn.—This article continues to advance in price. On Saturday sales of white and yellow were made at 66 a 68 cents per bushel. On Monday sales of both sorts were made at 70 cents, and one parcel of very prime yellow was taken at 71 cents. To day the article continues in demand, and parcels of either sort readily bring 70 cents per bushel.

Clover Seed.—Sales of several parcels of prime Susquehanna this morning, at $7 75 per bushel.

Whiskey.—The article is in fair demand. Sales of Susquehanna copper distilled hhds. to a considerable extent have been and continue to be made at 28 cents per gallon, at which rate the market is quite firm. On Monday sales of Susquehanna bbls. were made at 29 cents. This morning sales of several lots were made at 29 cents, but later in the day from 400 to 500 bbls. were taken at 29 1-2 cents, and a lot of 100 bbls. (of a single brand) at 30 cents. The wagon price of bbls. is 26 cents, exclusive of the barrel, and the store price of the same 29 1-2 to 30 cents.

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 4, GRAY'S ROW,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.
Pittsburgh, April 9, 1833—2m

CARPETING.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring supply, among which are,

3 ply Imperials,	Brussels,
Scotch Ingrain,	Royal Damask.
Eng. Kidderminster do.	5 8 3 4 & 4-4 Venitians

FLOOR CLOTH BAIZES, Fig'd and Plain.
Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton
HEARTH RUGS,
PIANO, TABLE, AND STAND COVERS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

ALL WIDTHS, of Various Patterns;
Hemp, Manilla, and Sea Grass Door Mats;
Flat and round Stair Rods, &c. &c.
A. M'FADDEN,
No. 17, corner of Front and Market streets.
N. B. A supply of *Curled Hair MATTRASSES* constantly on hand, or made to order.
April 9—tf A. M'F.

Just Received, and on hand,

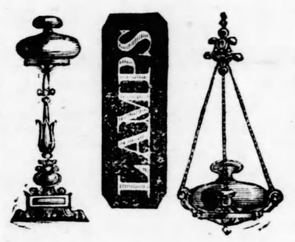
HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira. Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux claret wines.

Best Sperm Candles, warranted pure, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds, bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.
N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.
April 9, 1833—2m



Opened, at the Carpet Warehouse,
NO. 17, MARKET STREET,

BRONZED ASTRAL LAMPS;

Suspending do	do
1 and 2 Branch Mantel	do in setts;
Single Mantel	do
2, 3, & 4 Branch, store & church	do
Crane-neck, Pulpit	do
Students' and Desk	do

Pullies, Chains, Hooks, Balls, &c. &c.
With all sizes Lamp Wicks.
A. M'FADDEN.
April 9—tf

CONCERT.

THE TYROLESE MINSTRELS respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will give another Concert, on Tuesday evening, April 9th, at Concert Hall, Penn street, which will positively be the last; when they will be assisted by the several professors and amateurs of the city, on which occasion will be performed several new pieces.—For particulars, see bills. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Book Stores of Messrs. Johnston & Stockton, John I. Kay & Co., D. M. Hogan, at the Music Stores of C. L. Volz, and Smith & Mellor, and at Concert Hall. April 9.—1t.

Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor.

Thomas Dixon, in account with the Overseers of the Poor, Dr.

To amount of Duplicate,	$5199 24
To amount of Taxes, not included in Duplicate,	55 44
	$5254 68

Cr.

By cash paid Perkins,	$3732 00
By cash paid Young,	1010 00
By exhonoration for lost taxes,	166 49
By commission for collecting, &c.	346 19
	$5254 68

Thomas Perkins, in account with the City of Pittsburgh, Cr.

To balance in the Treasury in the hands of Th. Perkins at settlement last y'r.	$1329 03
To cash received of Collector	3732 00
To cash received for Hogs, &c.	191 16
	$5312 19

Cr.

By sundry payments for out door paupers, paupers in Poor house, and expenses of the house, including removal of paupers, election expenses, and salary allowed by Auditor,	$4021 97½
Pay of Auditors,	20 00
Balance in Bank of Pittsburgh,	1270 21½
	$5312 19

William Young, in account with the City of Pittsburgh, Dr.

To Cash received of Collector, &c.	1052 00

Cr.

By cash paid on account of poor house expenses, and for support of out door paupers, pay of Physicians, and salary allowed by Auditors,	$1152 00

Audited and settled, March 30th, 1833.
E. J. ROBERTS,
GEORGE BEALE,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, } *Auditors.*
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1833.

MACHINE CARDS.

A FEW Boxes of Whittemore's Woollen MACHINE CARDS, in lots to suit purchasers—will be sold cheap, to close consignments.
Apply to ABISHAI WAY,
Number 47 Market street.
April 9, 1833—w6t

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.
April 9, 1833.

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY.

JAMES KAY, JR. & Co.
Race street, above Fourth street, Philadelphia,
AND
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
PITTSBURGH,

ANNOUNCE their intention to publish a periodical, under the title of THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The design of this publication is to furnish the medical profession with a large number of the most important treatises on the various branches of their science, in a form far more condensed and less expensive than that in which they are at present attainable. Modeled in some degree upon the plan of Waldie's 'Family Circulating Library,' the work will be printed in a type which will give greater distinctness to the text, while it admits of nearly equal condensation of matter, and the quality of the paper will be in keeping with the permanent importance of the contents.

The treatises will be selected in such a manner as to furnish, in a few years, a very valuable library of works on Medicine, Surgery, and their collateral sciences; and, while due care is exercised in the selection of new publications, of great merit, when suited to the purpose in view, the older authorities, which are out of print, or difficult of access, will not be neglected.

But justice will be done to both author and reader by the avoidance of all abridgement, while critical and explanatory notes and occasional appendices, will be added, in order to elucidate the prevalent opinions and practice of the profession in this city, upon the subject matter of the text.

Recourse will likewise be had to the transactions of learned societies and other similar receptacles, for the best monographs of particular diseases; the scattered essays of several authors of high distinction will be collected and presented to the public, and great care will be exercised in the necessary translations from the works of continental writers.

When graphic illustrations are indispensable, they will be added, but to the extent to which these embellishments can be carried, will, of course, depend upon the amount of patronage bestowed upon the undertaking.

A gentleman, well known in the profession, and whose talents and acquirements are a sufficient pledge for the management of the work, has been engaged as the immediate editor, and every facility will be afforded him by the importation of Journals, transactions of Societies, and new Medical Works, as they appear from the press in Europe.

The PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL LIBRARY, intended for the Medical Profession throughout the United States, will contain nothing of a merely sectional character, but will be conducted with strict regard to the interests of the profession at large.

It will be published in periodical numbers, printed on good paper, royal octavo, with double columns, and delivered to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Due notice will be given of further details of plan—meanwhile, subscriptions received by the publishers, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.
April 9—wtf

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the first Brigade, 15th Division Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for annual inspection and discipline, on the days and at the places hereinafter mentioned, viz:

The Duquesne Grays, commanded by Captain M'Clintock, will parade for inspection and discipline, on Monday the 13th day of May next.

The Noblestown Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Dixon, the Clinton Rifle Corps, commanded by Captain Hewett, and the Moon township Rifle Corps, commanded by Captain M'Clelland, will parade for inspection and discipline at the house of Andrew M'Farland, in Robinson township, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May next.

The 1st battalion, 28th Regiment, commanded by Col. Carnahan, will parade for inspection on Wednesday, the 15th day of May next.

The 2d Battalion of said Regiment, will parade on Thursday the 16th day of May.—Also the Rifle corps commanded by Captain Wilson, will parade on said day, with said 2d Battalion.

The 2d Battalion of Volunteers, commanded by Major Large, will parade on Friday the 17th day of May next.

The 4th Battalion of Volunteers, formerly commanded by Major Watson, will parade on Saturday the 18th day of May next.

The 61st Regiment, 1st Battalion, commanded by Col. Carothers, will parade on Monday, the 20th day of May next.

The 2d Battalion of said Regiment will parade on Tuesday, the 21st day May next.

The 7th Battalion Allegheny county Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Withrow, will parade on Wednesday, the 22d day of May next.

The 87th Regiment, commanded by Col. John Glen, will parade on Thursday

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhœa, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the measurement and inspection of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles.

BE *it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That Scantling and Shingles may be bought and sold without employing a commissioned Board Measurer and Inspector of boards, scantling, and shingles, but in case of dispute between the buyer and seller of scantling and shingles, touching or concerning the quantity or quality thereof, either party may require the assistance of a commissioned board measurer and inspector of scantling and shingles, in order to determine the quantity and quality of the same; and the decision of such board measurer and inspector of board-, scantling, and shingles, in relation to the quantity and quality of the same, be final and conclusive.

2. That the fees to be charged by the Board Measurer's, and Inspectors of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles shall be as follows—For measuring and inspecting boards or scantling, (the scantling to be estimated by running measure,) for any quantity, not exceeding one thousand feet, *twenty cents*; for any quantity, exceeding one thousand, and not exceeding five thousand feet, *fifteen cents* per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding five thousand feet, ten cents per thousand; and for measuring and inspecting shingles, for any quantity, not exceeding five thousand, *ten* cents per thousand; for any quantity, exceeding five thousand, and not exceeding ten thousand, *eight* cents per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding ten thousand, *five cents* per thousand.

3. That the board measurers and inspectors of boards, scantling, and shingles, be and they are hereby required to pay, quarterly, into the borough treasury twenty per cent. of all the moneys received by them as fees for the performance of the duties of their office.

4. That so much of any former Ordinances as are hereby supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, Town Clerk.

Approved: In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the Seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess

March 22.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
No. 26 Wood street.

January 29, 1833.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

March 19

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this ides not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.

Dec. 14, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the6th of April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Whole tickets, $5 00—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLVESTER.

March 29, 1833.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum.

Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Water street.

Nov. 13—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection.

April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Exchange Broker.

Oct. 23

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have

Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,

AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,

NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,

Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will a all times keep a General Assortment of articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—1m

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

April 26

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th of April, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

March 26, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
At the Office B. U. S.

April 6.—tf

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE.
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neates' and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th April, 1833. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	2,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets $5;——Shares in proportion.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

March 29, 1833.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand.

JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and authritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly,

D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,
No. 54, Market st.

March 19, 1833.

MUSIC STORE.

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionets; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tambourines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited.

SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand